

XXXV.—*On the Zululand Form of Livingstone's Antelope*
(*Nesotragus Livingstonianus*). By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

IN April 1892 the well-known sportsman Mr. Arthur H. Neumann obtained in Northern Zululand two specimens of a small antelope locally known as the "Inhlengane," and these specimens I exhibited at the Zoological Society* in the following year, provisionally identifying them with the *Nesotragus Livingstonianus* of the Zambezi.

Of the latter form there was at that date in the Museum only a flat scalp with the frontlet and horns, being the type on which the species was founded.

Recently, however, the Museum has received from Mr. Alfred Sharpe a female specimen of *N. Livingstonianus* from Nyasaland, and therefore from approximately the typical locality of the species.

This female specimen differed widely from Mr. Neumann's male Zululand examples, which were described both in my paper (*l. c.*) read before the Zoological Society and in the 'Book of Antelopes'†, by being of a generally grizzled fawn-colour, instead of deep rufous, while the fetlocks were only indistinctly blackish behind, instead of being prominently black all round.

As it still seemed possible, however, that these differences might be due to sex, Mr. Neumann was good enough to try and procure female examples of the Zululand form; and through the kindness of Mr. Saunders, of that country, he has now succeeded in getting a fine female skin, which he has presented to the National Collection.

This female proves to be precisely like the male specimens previously examined, and therefore shows that the above differences are not due to sex, and must be looked upon as indicating subspecific distinction.

This being the case, the Zululand subspecies may be termed *N. Livingstonianus zuluensis*, its type being B.M. no. 93. 2. 1. 1, the male specimen first given by Mr. Neumann and already sufficiently described in the works referred to.

So far as the material goes, the Zululand form seems also to have finer horns than that found on the Zambezi; but further males from the latter region will be necessary before the exact degree of difference can be determined.

* P. Z. S. 1893, p. 237.

† Vol. ii. p. 55 (1896).